

CCCS-203b Übungsfragen: CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version & CCCS-203b Dateien

Prüfungsunterlagen



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>> CCCS-203b Probesfragen <<

CCCS-203b Neuesten und qualitativ hochwertige Prüfungsmaterialien bietet - quizfragen und antworten

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CrowdStrike Certified Cloud Specialist - 2025 Version CCCS-203b Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q28-Q33):

28. Frage

After installing the Falcon sensor on a Linux server hosting Kubernetes workloads, an administrator wants to ensure it provides comprehensive protection.

What is a key feature of the Falcon sensor in this deployment?

- A. The sensor provides runtime protection by monitoring processes and detecting malicious behaviors within containers.
- B. The Falcon sensor provides container image vulnerability scanning directly within the Falcon console.
- C. The Falcon sensor replaces the need for Kubernetes Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policies.
- D. The Falcon sensor automatically performs deep packet inspection for all network traffic within the Kubernetes cluster.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option A: This is incorrect because the Falcon sensor focuses on runtime protection and process monitoring. Vulnerability scanning is a separate feature, often provided by CrowdStrike's Cloud Security module or other integrated tools.

Option B: The Falcon sensor offers robust runtime protection, which includes monitoring processes and detecting potentially malicious activities inside both the host and containers. This functionality helps identify threats in real-time, making it a critical component of securing Kubernetes workloads.

Option C: This is incorrect as RBAC policies remain a fundamental part of Kubernetes security.

The Falcon sensor complements, but does not replace, Kubernetes native security configurations like RBAC.

Option D: While the Falcon sensor provides process and file activity monitoring, it does not perform deep packet inspection for network traffic. This would require a separate network security solution.

29. Frage

Which of the following is not a required step to configure the Falcon CWPP Image Scanning Script for automated vulnerability scanning in a CI/CD pipeline?

- A. Install the Falcon Image Scanning Script on the CI/CD build server.
- B. Register the container registry with the Falcon platform for continuous scanning.
- C. Map the scanning script's output directory to a shared location in the CI/CD environment.
- D. Define scanning exclusions based on organization-specific policies.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Option A: Defining exclusions allows organizations to tailor the scan to their unique requirements, ignoring vulnerabilities that are deemed low-risk or acceptable. While optional, this step is commonly implemented for effective vulnerability management.

Option B: The Falcon Image Scanning Script does not require you to register the container registry with the Falcon platform for CI/CD pipeline integration. Instead, the script operates by pulling images directly from the registry or receiving image references as input. Continuous registry scanning is a separate feature and not a prerequisite for CI/CD pipeline integration.

Option C: Installing the script on the build server is a necessary step to ensure the CI/CD environment can execute scans on container images during the pipeline process.

Option D: Mapping the output directory is essential to store scan results and reports where they can be accessed by subsequent pipeline steps or developers for review.

30. Frage

You are setting up registry credentials for Falcon Cloud Security to assess images from an approved registry.

What is the best practice to follow when managing these credentials?

- A. Store the credentials in plain text within the configuration file.
- B. Use a service account with minimal permissions to generate the credentials.
- C. Use default admin credentials for simplicity during setup.
- D. Share the credentials across multiple teams for ease of use.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Option A: Storing credentials in plain text poses a significant security risk. Credentials should always be encrypted or securely stored using tools like AWS Secrets Manager or HashiCorp Vault.

Option B: Sharing credentials across multiple teams violates the principle of least privilege and increases the risk of unauthorized access.

Option C: Using default admin credentials is highly insecure and can lead to unauthorized access if the credentials are compromised.

Option D: Best practices recommend using a service account with the least privilege necessary to reduce the risk of over-privileged access in case of a breach. This ensures security while granting Falcon Cloud Security access for image assessments.

31. Frage

After identifying excessive permissions and missing MFA in IAM configurations, which remediation strategy is most aligned with CrowdStrike CIEM's recommendations?

- A. Enable MFA and implement least privilege access policies for the flagged accounts.
- B. Delete all accounts flagged by CIEM's Identity Analyzer.
- C. Transfer ownership of flagged accounts to a different administrator.
- D. Revoke all permissions from the identified accounts.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option A: Deleting accounts without assessing their purpose could lead to operational disruptions, especially if service accounts or critical roles are affected. CIEM focuses on remediation, not immediate deletion.

Option B: Revoking all permissions is overly disruptive and impractical. Instead, permissions should be adjusted based on the principle of least privilege to allow users to perform their roles securely.

Option C: CIEM emphasizes the principle of least privilege and the enforcement of MFA as core security practices. Adjusting permissions to align with job roles and enabling MFA significantly reduces the attack surface and prevents unauthorized access.

Option D: Transferring ownership does not address the underlying issue of excessive permissions or missing MFA. It is a superficial action that leaves the security risks unresolved.

32. Frage

While editing an existing Kubernetes Admission Controller policy in Falcon Cloud Security, what change would likely cause a disruption in cluster operations?

- A. Modifying the policy to block deployment of containers without defined resource limits.
- B. Adding a policy that restricts access to Kubernetes Secrets.
- C. Deleting an unused Admission Controller policy.
- D. Changing the policy to enforce runtime application behavior monitoring.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option A: Deleting an unused policy has no immediate effect on cluster operations, as it is not actively being enforced.

Option B: Admission Controllers do not enforce runtime behavior; this is typically handled by runtime security tools like Kubernetes security policies or host monitoring agents.

Option C: Restricting access to Secrets is a valid and recommended security practice but would not directly cause operational disruptions unless misconfigured, such as blocking necessary application Secrets.

Option D: Blocking containers without resource limits may disrupt operations if existing deployments do not comply with this new requirement, potentially affecting CI/CD pipelines or existing automation scripts.

33. Frage

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